JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was geteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1813.* [NO. 64.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to re-establish the Silver Coinage at Sourabaya, and to coin a new Java Rupee of the same standard as the former Java Rupees, and bearing an inscription in the Arabic character on the one side, and in the Javanese character on the other; Notice is hereby given, that the same is declared to pass current, and to be legal tender on the Island of Java and its dependencies, at the rate of 30 Stivers for each Rupee, and it is hereby declared, that any person found guilty of counterfeiting, clipping, or otherwise debasing the said coin, shall be subject to such penalties and punishments as are already enacted or may hereafter be enacted for such offences.

Specimens of the new Java Rupee are deposited in the Treasuries of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Dated in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this 9th day of April, 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java, and its dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

Proclamatie.

NADEMAAL Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, goedgevonden heeft de Zilvere Munt te Sourabaya te herstellen en nieuwe Javasche Ropyen te doen slaan, van de zelfde innerlyke waarde als de voormalige Javasche Ropy, beschreven aan de eene zyde met Arabische en de andere zyde met Javaansche karakters, zoo wordt by deze kendelyk gemaakt dat de ged: Ropyen kiermede gangbaar verklaard zyn, en op het Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden als een wettige munt in betaling gebezigd zullen kunnen worden, tegens dertig stuivers ieder Ropy.

En zullen alle zoodanige personen welke bevonden zullen worden schuldig te zyn aan het namaken, besnoeyen of op eenige andere wyze de waarde van ged: munt te verminderen, onderhevig zyn aan de straffen en bekeuringen daartegen vastgesteld of in den vervolge nog vast te stellen.

De proeven van ged: Ropyen zyn gedeponeerd in de Tresaurien te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya.

En op dat niemand hiervan eenige onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Gouvernements Courant worden gepubliceerd, en in de Inlandsche talen vertaald op de gewoonlyke plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya worden aangeplakt.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal te Batavia, den negenden dag van de maand April 1813.

Door my, de Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies onderhorigheden,

T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. van het Gouvt.*

NOTICE.

PACKETS are open for Bengal on the Transport ship Helen, and for Madras on the Swallow Transport.

BATAVIA, *May 5, 1813.*

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Govt.*

Proclamation.

IN pursuance of the Proclamation of Government of this date, Notice is hereby given, that a quantity of Tin Doits will be coined at Batavia, of pure Banca Tin, and of the weight of 86 Doits to one pound Dutch, or 10,800 Tin Doits to one pecul of 125 pounds Dutch.

The said Tin Doits will bear an inscription on one side, "1 Doit" and on the reverse "Java 1813."

The above Tin Doits are hereby ordered to be taken and received as legal tender in sums not exceeding Ten Spanish Dollars of 66 Stivers, and to pass current at the same value, and in the same manner as the Copper Doits coined at Sourabaya, viz. 264 Doits Tin for One Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers.

It is further hereby declared that any person found guilty of counterfeiting, clipping or otherwise debasing the said Tin Doits, will be liable to such penalties and punishments as are already enacted and in force against counterfeiting, clipping or otherwise debasing the Copper Doits current on this Island.

The Magistrates of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, are specially charged to be aiding and assisting in the due execution of this Proclamation, and that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Dated in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this 9th day of April, 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

Proclamatie.

ALS een gevolg van de Proclamatie van heden, wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat een hoeveelheid van Tinne Duiten van Zuiver Bankasch Tin, te Batavia zullen worden gemunt, ten zwaarte van 86 Duiten op een pond Hollandsch Gewigt, of van 10,800 Duiten op een pikol van 125 ponden Hollandsch Gewigt.

De ged: Tinne Duiten zullen zyn gestempeld aan de eene zyde met "1 Doit" en de andere zyde met "Java 1813."

De voorschreven Tinne Duiten zullen wettiglyk kunnen gebezigd worden in betalingen niet te bovengaande Tien Spaansche Daler van 66 stuivers, ieder en in circulatie ontvangen en uitgegeven worden op de zelfde wyze en tegen zelfde waarde als de te Sourabaya gemaakte Kooperen Duiten, te weten 264 Duiten Tinne Duiten voor een Spaansche Daler van 66 stuivers.

Wordende by dezen verder verklaard dat alle zoodanig personen welke bevonden zullen worden schuldig te zyn aan het namaken, besnoeyen of op eenige andere wyze de waarde van ged: Tinne Duiten te verminderen, onderhevig zullen zyn aan de straffen en bekeuringen welke tegen het namaken, besnoeyen of het verminderen der waarde van de gangbaare Koopere Duiten op dit Eiland zyn vastgesteld.

De Magistraten van Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya worden byzonderlyk aanbevolen, alle assistentie en medewerking te betonen in de behoorlyke nakoming dezer Proclamatie,—en ten einde niemand hiervan eenige onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen worden bekend gemaakt in de Gouvernements Courant, en wyders in de Inlandsche talen vertaald op de gebruikelyke plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya worden aangeplakt.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal te Batavia, den 9de April 1813.

Door my, de Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies onderhorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade,

C. ASSEY, *Sec. van het Gouvt.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary to Government, for the purchase of from twenty to forty chests of Opium by Government.

The Opium must be from such as has been purchased at the Calcutta sales, and the tenders are to specify at what rate the same will be delivered at Batavia or at Samarang, stating also the terms and period of payment.

These tenders will be received at any time between the 15th instant and 1st proximo.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Government.*

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat aan de Secretaries van het Gouvernement verzegelde aanbiedingen kunnen toegezonden worden, tot den inkoop van Twintig tot Veertig Kisten Amphioen door het Gouvernement.—

De Opium moet op de Verkopingen te Calcutta gekogt zyn, en de Aanbieders moeten bekend stellen de prys waarvoor zy dezelve te Batavia of te Samarang aannemen te leveren, als mede tegens welke voorwaarden, en binnen welke tyd de betaling moet geschieden.—

Deze Aanbiedingen zullen ontfangen worden tusschen de 15de dezer en den 1ste van de volgende Maand.

Ter Ornonnantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Gouvernements Sec.*

Advertisement.

IT being considered necessary that the Trade to Banca should be clearly defined; Notice is hereby given to the Public, that the settlement of Banca, is not to be considered as one of the immediate Dependencies of this Island, that term being applicable only to such places as were dependant on the late Government of this Colony.

A system of Custom House Regulations will accordingly be published for the Port of Banca at an early date.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

BATAVIA, April 27th, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALZO het noodzakelyk is dat de bepalingen nopens den Handel op Banka duidelyk begrepen worden, zo wordt by deze aan het Publiek bekendgemaakt, dat die Bezetting niet moet beschouwd worden als eene onmiddelyke Onderhorigheid van dit Eiland, die benaming alleen toepasselyk zynde op Plaatsen welke aan het voormalig Gouvernement van deze Kolonie ondergeschikt waren.

Een Reglement op de In en Uitgaande Regten op Banka, zal binnen kort bekend gemaakt worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade,

Batavia den 27sten April 1813.

C. ASSEY, *Gouvts. Secretaris.*

HEDEN beviel van een Dochter de Echtgenoote van F. BREDERO.

BATAVIA den 10de Mei 1813.

Publication.

WITH reference to the relative value of the copper lumps at the period of the first establishment of the British Government on this Island, and the intrinsic value at which the reduced lumps were allowed to circulate in Batavia and its Environs, under the publication of the 9th instant, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the reduced lumps be received into the Treasury in such payments as are authorized to be made in copper, at the rate of eight Rix Dollars for one Spanish Dollar of sixty-six Stivers, that is to say, if by numeration in lumps of one-third of an ounce, at the rate of 31¼ Spanish Dollars per pecul; or by weight in mixed lumps, or lumps weighing less than one-third of an ounce, at the rate of 28 Spanish Dollars for one pecul.

According to this rate, the Shroffs will exchange money in the market after the 1st of May next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Government.*

BATAVIA, *April 29, 1813.*

Publicatie.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade de Consideratie hervat hebbende, van de betrekkelyke waarde van het Japansch Kopergeld op het tydstip der vestiging van de Britsche Magt op dit Eiland, en van de jongste bepaling de dato 9de dezer, nopens de wezenlyke waarde voor welke de verkleinde Bonken te Batavia gangbaar zullen zyn. Heeft goedgevonden te gelasten, dat de verkleinde Bonken in de Tresaurie zullen ontvangen worden in alle Betalingen welke in Koper geld geschieden, de Spaansche mat van 66 Stuivers berekend tegens 8 Ryksdalers Koper; dat is te zeggen, indien de Betaling by telling geschied in Bonken eenderde Once houdende, zal de Pikkol berekend worden tegens 31¼ Spaansche Dalers, doch, zo de Betaling by gewigt geschied in Bonken van verschillende grootte, dan wel in dezulken welke minder dan eenderde once wegen, zal de Pikkol berekend worden tegens 28 Spaansche Dalers.—Zullende de gelicentieerde Wisselaren na den 1ste Mei aanstaande geautoriseerd zyn om Geld te verwisselen volgens deze bepaling.

Batavia den 29 April 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. van 't Gouvt.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in future the Contingent Bills of persons resident in Batavia, will, after being passed by the Board, be deposited at the Civil Pay Office, where the parties will apply for payment thereof.

C ASSEY, *Secretary to Govt.*

BATAVIA, *May 2, 1813.*

Bekendmaking.

DEN President, tot de Teekening van de Nieuwe Gouvernements Certificaten of Crediet papieren, Adverteert by deezen dat de Commissarissen *L. W. Meyer, de Hoogh* en *Cillenskie* als zodanig ontslagen zyn, en dat in dies plaatzen zyn benoemd de Heeren *Bosmel, Hoogveld* en *Brandes*, door wien de Onderteekening voor zo verre die niet bereeds heeft plaats gevonden verder zal geschieden.

Batavia den 13de May 1813.

W. H. VAN YSSELDYK.

Bekendmaking.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening, adverteeren by deezen, dat er op daar toe ontfangene Order, voor eerst geene verdere beleeningen op vaste goederen zullen gedaan worden.

BATAVIA, den 2de May, 1813.

P. DECKER, *Sec.*

Advertisement.

THE Brig William having been detained at the Port of Minto as an illicit trader and that detention having been approved by this Government, it has been determined to submit the whole of the circumstances connected therewith to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. Notice in consequence is hereby given that the said vessel being found unfit to proceed to Bengal has been valued by a competent committee as well as the Cargo landed from her, and that the owners or proprietors thereof, or any persons acting or authorized to act for them may receive the same with the exception of the military stores on giving adequate security for the amount, and to abide by the decision which may be eventually made on the case in Bengal.

With respect to the Cargo belonging to individual freighters the same will in like manner be delivered to the consignees or other agents of the respective proprietors on their giving the like security to refund the amount in case such decision should be unfavorable to them.

Any persons concerned in the Vessel or property will also be afforded a passage to Bengal with a view of enabling them to defend their interests therein.

Applications on the purposes herein stated may be made to the Secretary to Government at any period within one Month from this date at the expiration of which Government will take such measures for the disposal of the property in such manner as shall then appear most adviseable and conducive to the interest of the several parties concerned.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Govt.

Council Chamber, 14th May 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE President and Bench of Magistrates of the City of Batavia and its Environs, do hereby give notice, that the Collector of the tax on Slaves, established by Proclamation of Government of the 15th of May last year, will attend at the Office of the Accountant to the Magistrates, at the Stadhouse in Batavia every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from the 1st of May, till the 31st of July next, to receive payment of the said tax for the current year 1813.

And in order that the said tax be levied in a regular way, the said Collector will sit, from the first till the last of May for the inhabitants of the town, the suburbs and the Camp of the Chinese, from the first till the last of June for the inhabitants residing within the limits of the former out posts and at Weltevreden and Tanaabang: and lastly, from the first till the last of July for the inhabitants of the Environs.

No payment will be received after the expiration of those terms respectively, nor new Certificates granted but on producing those issued in the last year.

And in order that no ignorance may be pleaded hereof, these presents shall be affixed in the English, Dutch, and native Languages, at the usual places in Batavia and its Environs.

By Order of the President and Magistrates aforesaid.

G. F. Meylan,
Secretary.

Batavia, April 24th, 1813.

ADVERTENTIE.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia adverteren hier mede, dat de Collecteur van de impositie op de Slaven, uitgeschreven by Publicatie van het Gouvernement van dato den 15de Mey van het voorleden Jaar, van den 1ste Mey tot den 31sten July aanstaande, dagelyks, de Zon en Feest Dagen uitgezonderd, ten Kantoore van den Accountant op het Stadhuis te Batavia, zal vaceren tot den Ontvangst der gedachte impositie, voor het loopende Jaar 1813.

En dat, ten einde dezen Ontvangst geregeld afloope, den voornoemde Collecteur zitten zal, van den 1ste tot det 31sten Mey, voor zoodanige Ingezeetenen als wonende zyn in de Stad en Voorsteden, en in de Chineesche Kampong, dan den 1ste tot den 30sten Juny voor die wonende binnen en tot aan de voormalige Buiten Posten, mitsgaders op Weltevreden en Tanaabang; en laatstelyk van den 1ste tot den 31sten July, voor de zoodanigen woonende in de Ommelanden. Zullende geene aangaven of betaling na ommekomst der voorschreve termyn respective, aangenomen, noch ook nieuwe Certificaten verleend worden, dan op vertooning van die in het voorleden Jaar zyn uitgegeven.

En op dat een ieder hier van kennisse erlange zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en gewoone Inlandsche talen worden geaffigeert ter plaatse gebruikelyk.

Batavia den 24ste April 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten welmeld.

G. F. Meylan, *Secretaris.*

Notice.

MANY outstanding Bills due to the Post Office between the 1st January and the 1st May, being still unsettled, Notice is hereby given, that unless payment thereof is made in eight days from this date, the parties against whom such Bills are outstanding will not receive any further Letters until payment is made.

D. POPKENS,
Post Master General.

Gen. Post Office
Batavia, May 8, 1813.

Bekendmaking.

DAAR 'er veele uitstaande rekeningen voor verschuldigde brieven porten aan het Post-kantoor gereekend van den 1ste January tot den 1ste Mei noch onbetaald zyn, zoo word by deezen bekend gemaakt, dat geene brieven hoegenaamd afgegeven zullen worden, welke gerigt zyn aan die geene, die hunne verschuldigde brieven porten binnen den tyd van acht dagen aan het Post-kantoor zelve noch niet verreekend hebben.

D. POPKENS,
Post Master General.

General Post Office
Batavia, den 8ste May 1813

Advertentie.

DOOR de Officianten van de Vorige Administratie der Bank van Leening, werd bydeesen nader bekend gemaakt, dat tot het Lossen der Panden welke voor Primo Maart j. l. in Oude Bataviasche Credit papieren zyn gemaakt en voor den 25ste Juny aanstaande dienen te worden gelost, behalven het gemelde Oude Bataviasche Credit papier en Gouvernements Certificaten, gelyk bereeds g-annonceerd is, mede zullen worden geadcepteerd Bank en Treasaurie Noten, tot een onbepaald bedragen en tegens Zes en een halve Ryksdaalders de Spaansche mat.

Dat voorts de Boeken van gemelde vorige Administratie der Bank, uitterlyk onder ultimo July deeses Jaars zullen worden afgeslooten, een ieder dierhalven werd aangezegt, om 'zyne meerder rendementen, der na den 25ste Juny te verkopene ongeloste panden, voor medio July aanstaande aftehalen.

Batavia in de Bank van Leening den 1ste Mey 1813. P. Decker, *Cassier.*

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Venduties werden gehouden; als

Op Maandag den 17de Mey 1813.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van wylen *Ibrahim Tjina Martikan*, staande aan de Westzyde van de Spinhuys Gragt, van gemaakte Kleederen, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeubelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, neevens andere Goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 18de Mey 1813.

VOOR de Woning van *Jan Piet*, staande in de Binne Nieuw-poort Straat, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeubelen, Slaven en Slavinnen, Wagens en Paarden en wat verder zal worden opgeveild.

Op Woensdag den 19de Mey 1812.

VOOR het Negotie Huys van *J. Adriaansen*, staande aan de Westzyde van de Groote Revier, van Zout Spek, Vleesch en andere Provisien, item Dranken, nevens al het geen wat ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Op Donderdag den 20ste Mey 1813.

VOOR de Woning van *J. van Leeuwen*, staande aan de Westzyde van de Groote Revier, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Chitzen, en Lywaten, Yzer-werken, Spykers, en andere Goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 21ste Mey 1813.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Huysmeubelen, Lywaten, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden neyens andere Goederen meer.

Op Zaturdag den 22ste Mey 1813.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, van de volgende Vastigheden; als

Voor Reekening van *Tan Tongseeng*, door de Diaconie.

No. 1.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 39 staande en gelegen wat buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld 't 5 deel van 't blok O, sub No. 42 B, belend ten westen met een weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bazaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten oosten met Bilal *Mochamat*, ten Zuiden met desen boedel, en ten noorden met *Lie Tjieuwko*.—De breete en diepte by meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813 vermeld.

2.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 215 216 en 217, belend ten zuiden met de weg loopende van de Bacharagts-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten noorden met *Tan Haynie*, ten oosten met *P. R. Nicolaas*, en ten met de Heer Mr. *W. A. Senn van Basel*.—De breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

3.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met steene pedakken gem: No. 92 93, staande en gelegen in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 140 en 141, belend ten oosten met een weg loopende van de doorsnyding uit de Rivier-crocot in de Bacharagts-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongeeng* toebehoorende, ten westen en noorden met desen boedel, en ten zuiden met *W. H. van Sintruin*.—De breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

4.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 46 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205, belend ten westen met een weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten oosten met *Ong Songuyie*, ten noorden met *Lim Singkay*, en ten zuiden met Cap: *Abdul Manap*.—De breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den Maart 1813.

5.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 40 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 245 A, belend ten westen met de weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten oosten met *Ayoep Achmat C. S.* ten zuiden en noorden met desen boedel.—De breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

6.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 60 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 U, belend ten oosten met een weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toehoorende, ten westen met *Lim Songkay*, ten zuiden met *Ong Siongjie*, en ten noorden met *Mochamat Abdul Ganie*.—De breete en diepte vide meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

7.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 20 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 L, belend ten westen met een weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten oosten met desen boedel, ten noorden met Mr *W. A. Senn van Basel*, en ten zuiden mede met desen boedel.—De breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

8.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 42 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 C, belend ten westen met een weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten oosten en noorden met *M. Senn van Basel*, en ten zuiden met *Lim Tiangsieuw*.—De breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

9.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 44 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 E, belend ten westen met een weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten oosten met *Mochamaat Abdul Ganie*, ten zuiden met *Lim Singkay*, en ten noorden met *Lim Tiangsieuw*.—De breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

10.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 48 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, ofte in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 205 J, belend ten westen met een weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten oosten met *Tan Konghie*, ten zuiden met Mr. *W. A. Senn van Basel*, en ten noorden met *Abdul Manap*.—De breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813.

11.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak gem: No. 20 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 221 belend ten zuiden met een weg loopende van de Bacharagt-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten noorden met *Tan Hoeynio*, ten oosten met *Mochamat Jadoe*, en ten westen met *Mochamat Abdul Ganie*.—De breete en diepte by meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1813 bekend.

12.—Eerstelyk zeeker erf, bebouwd met negen steene pedakken gem: No. 142 tot 150 staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort-diest in de Chineese Campong, of in 't Westerveld het 5 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 290 H, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten noorden met desen boedel en *Mochamat Abdul Ganie*, ten oosten met de weegen welke loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar, beide ook den voorschr: *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende.

Ten Tweede zeeker erf bebouwd met vier steene pedakken gem: No. 151 tot 154 staande en gelegen als boven sub No. 290 J, belend ten zuiden met de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende, ten noorden met *Souw Kongko*, ten oosten met *Tan Tongseeng*, en ten westen met een weg loopende van de Sirie-gragt na de Visch-bassaar *Tan Tongseeng* toebehoorende.—De breete en diepte by meetbrief van den 15 Maart 1813 bekend.

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen Mejuffr: *D. van de Vyver.*

Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen buiten dese Stadspoort Rotterdam, aan de Oostzyde van de Verburgsgragt, in 't Oosterveld het 17 deel van 't blok L. sub No. 109 belend ten westen met de heere weg langs de Verburgs-gragt, ten oosten en noorden met *J. P. Boodts C. S.*, en ten zuiden met *Cornelies Andries*.—De breete en diepte by meetbrief van den 12 April 1813 vermeld, welke ten Vendu-kantoor voor de verkoping dagelyks te zien is.

Voor reekening van Mr. *T. Knibbe.*

Zeeker stuk Thuin-land bebouwd met een steene huis, combuis, dispens, 6 slave Kamers, 2 wagenhuisen en paardestal alle met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent ½ uur gaans buiten dese Stad aan de Noordzyde van de Jaccatraseweg, in 't Oosterveld het 24 deel van 't blok L. sub No. 64 belend ten zuidwesten met de Jaccatrase heere weg, ten noordoosten met *Roedien*, ten zuidoosten met de heere weg of oude Javaanse beestemark, en ten noordwesten met *Djamera C. S.* De breete en diepte &a. vermeld by meetbrief van den 22 April 1813 welke dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor te zien zyn.

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen de Baliese Vrouw *Koeting.*

Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen even buiten dese Stadspoort Utrecht, of in 't Westerveld het 7 deel van 't blok P. sub No. 67 belend ten zuiden met de weg langs de Buffels-rivier, ten noorden met een gemeene sloot, ten oosten met *Sech Oesoep*, en ten westen met *Njey Sawie*.—De breete en diepte vide meetbrief van den 14 April 1813 welk voor de verkoping dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor te zien is.

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen den Chinees *Lim Tjienio.*

No. 1.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een pedak van steen bamboesen en planken met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent ½ uur gaans zuidwaards buiten dese Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Overwaters-weg, of in 't Westerveld het 6 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 431 belend ten westen met de heere weg langs de Overwaters-gragt, ten oosten met desen boedel, ten noorden met een gemeene weg en sloot, en ten zuiden met *Gouw Hinko*.—De breete en diepte staan bekend by meetbrief van den 2 Maart 1813.

2.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent ½ uur gaans zuidwestwaards buiten dese Stadspoort-diest, in 't Westerveld het 6 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 433 belend ten westen met de heere weg langs de Overwaters-gragt, ten oosten met desen boedel, ten noorden met *Gouw Hinko*, en ten zuiden met *Abdul Rasiep*.—De breete en diepte by meetbrief van den 2 Maart 1813 bekend.

3.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een steen en bamboese pedak met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent ½ uur gaans westwaards buiten dese Stadspoort-diest, in 't Westerveld het 6 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 429 belend ten noorden met een gemeene weg en sloot, ten zuiden met een gemeene sloot, ten oosten met desen boedel, en ten westen mede met desen boedel *Gouw Hinko* en meer anderen.—De breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 2 Maart 1813.

4.—Zeeker erf, bebouwd met een pedak van steen en bamboese met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent ½ uur gaans zuidwaards buiten dese Stad in 't Westerveld het 6 deel van 't blok O. sub No. 430 belend ten noorden over een gemeene weg met een gemeene sloot, ten zuiden wederom met een gemeene sloot, ten oosten met den boedel van den Heer *Bartlu*, en ten westen met desen boedel.

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen *J. M. Lump.*

Zeeker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een nieuw planken huis op steene rollagen, een steene combuis en paardestal voor twee span paarden, twee planke Kamers mede op steene rollagen alle met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent 1½ uur gaans zuidwaards buiten dese Stad, in 't Westerveld het 4 deel van 't blok M. sub No. 376 en 375 belend ten zuiden over een sloot en weg met de Wel Ed. Heer *P. T. Chassé*, ten noorden mede met gem: Heer *Chassé*, ten westen met de erfgen van *Abiel*, en ten oosten met *C. G. Rigter*.

Voor reekening van *H. E. Wiltenaar* voor afbraak.

Een woonhuis en wagenhuis, paardestal &a. staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt, in 't blok Q. 2 sub No. 46 47 en 51 belend ten westen met de barm langs Tygers-gragt, ten oosten met *Mochamat Abdul Ganie*, ten zuiden met *A. E. Houtman* en *A. S. Jansen*, en de Groene-straat, en ten noorden met de erfgen van *J. Chevalier*.

AUCTION.

ON Thursday next the 20th Instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Master Attendant's Office, for the benefit of those immediately concerned, the ship MARY, now lying in Batavia-roads, appertaining to the Estate of the late Captain WATLING.

A list of her Stores, &c. may be seen at the Master Attendant's Office, Batavia, or at the Town Major's House, Ryswick, and the vessel may be inspected at any time previous to the day of Sale.

CONDITIONS.

One half the Purchase Money to be paid down, and the remainder within one month from the day of Sale, on approved Security being given.

THO. OTHO TRAVERS,
Town Major.

VERKOPING.

OP aanstaande Donderdag den 20te deezer, zal by Publieke Verkoping aan het Kantoor van den Commandeur van de Werf, verkogt worden voor Reekening van alle de geenen welke er onmiddelyk belang in hebben, het schip Mary, thans leggende op de Rhede van Batavia, en behoorende aan de nalaatenschap van den overledene Capt. Watling.

Eene lyst van alle goederen &a. is te bekomen ten Cantoore van vermeld Commandeur, als mede ten huize van den Stads Majoor op Ryswyk. Het Schip is te bezigtigen zonder bepaling van tyd, tot den dag van den verkoop.

VOORWAARDENS.

De helfte van het koop Geld terstond te betaalen, en de andere binnen een maand gerekend van den dag van den verkoop, op goedgekeurde borgen.

THO. OTHO TRAVERS,
Plaats Majoor.

Advertisement.

JAN NAZET is desirous of disposing by private sale, of the HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in the Zand-zee, commonly called "The Union Tavern," and of the Bake-house thereto belonging, together with a number of Slaves and Sundry Articles, mentioned in the Inventory.

Advertentie.

JAN NAZET prezenteerd uyt de hand te koop, deszelfs Woonhuys, met de daar by zynde Brood-bakkery, Slaven en verdere Inventaris Goederen, staande en geleegen in de Zand-zee.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
BLANK BOOKS,
MAY BE HAD
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

From a London Paper.

SHAMPOING is well known in the East Indies to cure many Chronic Diseases, particularly Rheumatism, Paralytic affections of the extremities, Stiff Joints, old Sprains, Lameness, &c. In short, in all cases where the circulation is languid, or the nervous energy debilitated. The above pleasant and soothing mode of practice in the East is well known to many professional Gentlemen and others in this country, and the art is possessed in an eminent degree by Mahomed, a native of India, now at No. 35, George-street, Portman-square, where he is ready to attend Patients, either at home or at their own houses, on the most reasonable terms.—His wife being an English woman, he has initiated her in this Eastern Art, and she will attend the Ladies at any hour most suitable to them. —Mahomed has attended several of the Nobility, with the most happy results, and can give, if required, most satisfactory references. —Real Hindoostanee Curries, dressed on the shortest notice, and the best Currey Powder sold on the most reasonable terms.—Also Lodgings, neatly furnished to let on the most moderate terms.—No Curry Powder genuine except what is made by Mahomed's own hand and sold by himself.

Letters (post paid) will meet with due attention, either in town or from the country.

For the Java Government Gazette.

Platonic Love!—a pretty name
For that romantic fire,
When souls confess a mutual flame,
Devoid of all desire;
Should this strange doctrine prove but true
I think it mighty odd is,
That people should each other view
As if they wanted *bodies.*
If spirits thus can live embraced,
The union may be lasting,
But faith 't is hard the *mind* should feast
And leave the *body* fasting.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Von Zett, to be Sworn Appraiser at Samarang, from the 1st instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 10, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MAY 13, 1813.

The Detachment of Horse Artillery on board the Honorable Company's Ship Fairlie, will be forthwith disembarked and will march by land to the Eastern Districts.—The Horses of the Madras Horse Artillery will be delivered over to this Detachment, and the Stores with such Baggage as is not actually required on the march, will be sent to Samarang by Sea.

The Commander of the Forces will be pleased to issue such further orders as may be necessary to carry this arrangement into effect.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

On Wednesday arrived the ship Eugenia from New South Wales.—Passengers, Captain Locker, 8th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Aston, Madras Horse Artillery.

We have received a series of Sydney Gazettes by this opportunity—they contain chiefly Public Advertisements of a local nature, and afford but few selections that will be interesting elsewhere.

The Colony is understood to be in a very thriving state, its population rapidly increasing, and its produce more than equal to its internal consumption, and report speaks highly of its progress and situation generally.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.]—May 7th.—Ship Eugenia, John Blayd, from Port Jackson.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Captain Locker, 8th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Aston, Madras Horse Artillery.

May 10th.—Brig Gloucester, D. Smith, from Samarang.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passenger, Lieutenant Christie, 4th Bengal Volunteer Battalion.

Same day.—Brig Sea Horse, C. Knupple, from Sourabaya.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passenger, Mr. Heukevlugt.

Do.—Sloop Johanna, J. Ross, Samarang, 30th April.—Cargo, Rice for Government.—Passengers, Mr. Meyer, Mrs. J. Hendrics, and 2 children.

Do. 12th.—H. M. sloop Hecate, Capt. J. Drury, from Samarang.—Passenger, Captain Hanson.

Same day.—H. C. ship Fairlie, Capt. W. P. D'Esterre, put back.

DEPARTURES.]—May 7th.—H. C. ship Fairlie, Capt. W. P. D'Esterre, for Samarang.—Cargo, Stores.—Passengers, Honorable Company's Troops.

Same day.—H. C. cruizer Nautilus, Capt. G. Walker, for Bengal.

Do. 8th.—Ship Cornwallis, J. Leigh, for Samarang.—Passengers, Honorable Company's Troops.

Do. 11th.—H. C. ship Princes Charlotte of Wales, Capt. J. Craig, for Samarang.—Passenger, Major Keasberry.

Do. 12th.—Schooner Goedeverwagting, H. Bornenkhoff, for Tagal.

Same day.—Ship Governor Raffles, K. Haste, for Samarang.

BENGAL.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, February 20, 1813.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of General Letters received from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under dates the 9th of July, and 16th of September 1812, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 9th July 1812.

PAR. 4. Lieutenant Jeremiah Aubert has our permission to return to his rank on your Establishment.

5. Mr. Thomas White, a Surgeon on your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England till the departure of the first ships of next season.

6. Dr. Charles Pears, whom we appointed an Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency, as mentioned in the 16th Paragraph of our Military Letter, dated the 27th ultimo, has our permission to postpone his departure for India, till the ensuing season.

7. We have permitted J Walsh, late a Serjeant on your Establishment, to return to Bengal; and if you find him in all respects perfectly qualified, we authorize you to re-appoint him a Serjeant in the Artillery.

8. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers on your Establishment, to remain in England till the departure of the first ships of next season.

Captain William J. Matthews,
——— Kelliner Swettenham,
——— Edward J. Ridge,

9. We have likewise permitted Mr. Thomas Ledlie, a Surgeon, and Mr. Samuel Grant, an Assistant Surgeon, on your Establishment, to remain in England till next season.

10. We have permitted Cornet. John Mackenzie, to return to his rank on your Establishment.

General Letter, dated 16th September 1812.

PAR. 2. We conceive it to be of importance, that the Officers of our Army should clearly understand that the Military Auditor General has no discretionary authority, but is bound to inforce the regulations of Government, respecting the Pay and Allowances of the Troops, with the utmost strictness and precision.

3. With this view, as well as with a view to relieve the Military Auditor General, as much as possible from the odium which a strict attention to his duty is too apt to produce, as also with a view to secure, as far as may be practicable, a continuance of that meritorious discharge of public duty which has hitherto distinguished our Military Auditors at all our Presidencies, we direct that the Military Auditor General take an oath of office to the following effect:—"That he will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of his office, and "apply the regulations of Government "impartially and justly, without favour "or affection to any one, according to the "best of his judgment and ability." A similar oath must be taken by the Deputy Military Auditor General, and by the Assistant Deputy Auditor, whenever from the sickness or absence of the Military Auditor General and his Deputy, the Assistant Auditor may be in charge of the office; and we direct that this regulation, together with our reasons for directing it, be notified to the Army in General Orders.

5. Major General William Kirkpatrick, of your establishment, died the 22d August 1812.

C. W. GARDINER, *Sec. to Govt. M. D.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Gazette, January 30, 1813.

THE COMMEMORATION DINNER,

In Celebration of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S assuming the Command in this Colony, yesterday took place in George-street, and was attended by nearly 150 persons, among whom were many Gentlemen of the first respectability, who were highly gratified in the opportunity thus afforded of joining in the duties of respect to HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

The number of persons expected to assemble on the agreeable occasion suggesting the apprehension that a *fête champêtre* would be better adapted to the warmth of the season, a spacious tent was erected in the front garden of Mr. Robert Jenkins, one of the Stewards, and fancifully decorated with various ensigns, together with a variety of shrubs and boughs, formed into wreaths, festoons, and other neat devices. The tables were formed in an oblong with an open end, and on the outside of the tent the British Colours were displayed.

At six the Company sat down to an excellent Dinner; during which the full Band of the 73d Regiment, under favor of the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel O'CONNELL, played a number of appropriate airs.

William GORE, Esq. President, and William Cox, Esq. Vice President, were each supported by a Clergyman on the right; the Stewards were seated at equal distances from each other and the rest of the Company placed themselves promiscuously without respect to rank or difference of condition; and the challenge to '*hob or nob*' was proffered and accepted with a cordiality that was truly gratifying to the feelings of all present.

After dinner succeeded the Toasts, all of which were followed by well adapted airs.

First.—*The King!*
Second.—*The Prince Regent.*
Third.—*The Queen, and the Rest of the Royal Family.*
Fourth.—*Success to the British Arms, by Sea and Land.*
Fifth.—(*A bumper*).—*Governor Macquarie! May the Anniversary of his assuming the Command of this Territory be commemorated and reverenced by our latest Posterity!* (with three times three).
Sixth.—*Governor Phillip, the Founder of the Colony.*
Seventh.—*Earl Bathurst, the Minister for the Colonies.*
Eighth.—*Mr. Wilberforce, the Friend of the Colony, and of Mankind in general.*
Ninth.—*May Religion and Virtue be the Foundation whereon the Superstructure of our Colony will be reared.*
Tenth.—*Unanimity! May all hearts be united for mutual Benefit and general Good!*
Eleventh.—*Prosperity to the Commerce and Agriculture of New South Wales!*
Twelfth.—*The Speedy Establishment of an Export Trade!* (with three times three.)
Thirteenth.—*The intended Library. May every Inhabitant of our Colony unite in promoting the general diffusion of useful Knowledge!*
Fourteenth.—(*a Toast proposed by a Gentleman*) *Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell, and the 73d Regiment.*
Fifteenth.—*Good Night!*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LORD WELLESLEY'S EXPLANATIONS.

HOUSE OF LORD, June 8.

The Marquis WELLESLEY was aware that their Lordships might expect some explanation from him, on the subject of the steps which he had taken for the formation of an efficient Administration. He had been ready to give such an explanation on the day when he resigned into the hands of his Royal Highness the powers with which he had been invested, in order to carry into effect the object of the Address of the House of Commons. He then however understood the general impression to be, that it was desirable on all accounts, and even with a view to the success of any future attempts to form a strong and efficient Administration, that no discussion of the subject should take place on that day. Under an idea, that this opinion might have continued at a later period than the first meeting of their Lordships after that day, he had not attended in his place on Friday last; and he might also add, that he thought his absence on that day might have been convenient, with a view to the great object which they had been endeavouring to attain. He had stated to their Lordships, when he last addressed them, that he had full authority from his Royal Highness to give every explanation. He appeared before them this day with the same authority, and was ready now, if called upon, to enter, point by point, into the minutest detail of the steps which he had taken in the execution of the commission with which he had been entrusted. He had made every effort that depended upon him; and he must say, that he had been met with frankness and candour by all parties, except the Noble Lords opposite (looking towards the Ministerial bench), and their friends. He was ready to enter into the details of the subject now, but thought it would be more convenient that a special day should be appointed for the purpose. But he was ready at this moment, if called upon. He did not mean to charge the Noble Lords opposite (we conjecture his Lordship alluded to Lords Liverpool and Harrowby) with any thing criminal or dishonourable; he only meant to state the fact, that in his mind the Noble Lords, and their friends, had been the only obstacles to the formation of an efficient Administration. He attributed no dishonourable,—no improper motives to the Noble Lords; but in reality the difficulty did occur on that side, as he thought, and he felt himself bound to state that fact to their Lordships. With regard to his own conduct in the course of these proceedings, he called upon the Noble Earl near him (Moira) to say, whether he did not make every exertion to fulfil the wishes of his Royal Highness, and the country; and whether, when he resigned the powers with which he had been invested into the hands of his Royal Highness, (this was a point, too, which he was permitted to explain) he did not earnestly intreat, that the explanation which appeared to be necessary, in order to remove some of the difficulties that had occurred, should be given. This was the fact; and he thought it necessary to state it to their Lordships, that it might not be imagined that he had been negligent in the great duty which he had been called upon to perform. His object had been, to form an union of men agreeing in the most prominent principles of policy; leaving minor points for future discussion and arrangement. In the first place, he thought that no Administration could be constituted, so as to meet the difficulties of the present crisis, except on the basis of an immediate consideration of the claims of the Catholics, with a view to conciliatory measures; and his second great object had been to secure the vigorous prosecution of the war in the Peninsula. In the present complicated state of opinion, perhaps the usual views of any one party, or the strength of any party, could not secure the great objects which he had in view. Such had been in the principles and views which had regulated his conduct in the course of these proceedings; and no man, he trusted, could say that he had deviated one iota from such principles in the execution of the duty which had been committed to his charge.

Lord HARROWBY warmly observed, that when such a heavy charge was brought against him and his friends, by the Noble Marquis, it was not fitting that the discussion of it should be postponed to a future day. The Noble Marquis had said, that they had been the obstacle to the formation of a strong and efficient Administration.

Marquis WELLESLEY.—I did not say that you acted from any improper motive; I only say, that in my mind, such is the fact. (*Cries of order, order.*)

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

POETRY.

From the Sydney Gazette.

EFFUSIONS OF GRATITUDE.

FROM Albion's blest Isle have we cross'd the wide Main,
And brav'd all the Dangers of Neptune's Domain—
The Hurricane's Whirlwind, the Tempest's loud Roar,
An Asylum to find on Australia's rude Shore:—
For the Genius of Britain sent forth a Decree,
That her Sons should be exil'd–once more to be free!

By PHILLIP commanded, our landing we made,
And worshipp'd HIS MAJESTY's Standard, display'd
As a Pledge of Assurance—a Pledge ever dear,
That Britons in Exile were still Britain's Care:—
Then gratefully bending, we hail'd the Decree,
Which bade us look forward, and hope to be free!

By Woodlands o'ershadow'd, how hard was the toil
The Pride to subdue of an obstinate Soil,—
Till Ceres appear'd, with her radiant train,
And shed her rich lustre across the Campaign:—
Then, join'd by Pomona, she hail'd the Decree,
That the Sons of Exertion should live and be free!

Now Commerce her Bosom expands to the Gale,
And Science o'er Darkness begins to prevail;
Religion's pure Dictates illumine the Mind,
And a Friend in our PATRON and RULER we find!—
A PATRON, whose Sympathy hails the Decree,
That bids the lorn Exile "Amend and be free!"

Oh! blest be the MONARCH, and prosper His RACE,
Who thus the poor Wanderer's faults can efface;
Whose Mercy uplifts the full Heart from Disgrace;
Whose Dictates are fram'd the sad Bosom to cheer!—
Whose Gracious Beneficence stamp'd the Decree,
That Britons, once exil'd, again should be free!

In brotherly Love may we learn to unite;
To share in our Comforts the Stranger invite;
No jarring Contention our Interests divide,
But Harmony's Fount swell Propriety's Tide:—
Then Pæans, loud sounding, shall hail the Decree,
Which doom'd us to Exile, once more to be free!

Lord HARROWBY—in continuation—said, that when the Noble Marquis had stated, that such, in his mind, was the fact, it was not fitting that there should be any delay in stating the reasons why he thought so. It was not fit that it should be said, that all facilities had been given in other quarters, and they alone had been the obstacles, without informing the House how the charge was to be substantiated. If the Noble Marquis was prepared to prove his charge, and to repeat here what he had said in other places, let him take the first opportunity to do so, and not postpone his explanation from day to day. Let him explain what he meant by the charge of personal animosity; and say, whether he intended to take advantage of the apology made for him by a Noble Baron opposite (Grenville,) who had said, that it was a charge thrown out loosely and incidentally in the course of his speech; or whether he intended to support the charge by facts. He called upon him now to give their Lordships some explanation upon this point.

Marquis Wellesley—One would really have thought, from the lofty tone and manner which the Noble Lord had assumed, that he (Wellesley) had declined to come to the proof. *(Hear.)* The Noble Lord appeared to imagine, that because he had not spoken in a fretful and peevish tone, he could not be sincere in what he had said. He had not charged the Noble Lords with any intention to defeat the object of the Resolution of the House of Commons; he had only stated the fact, that the Noble Lords and their friends had been the only serious obstacles that he had met with. The Noble Lord had also, in the same lofty tone, and in a style of rebuke which he had not deserved, alluded to the construction which his Noble Friend near him (Grenville) had put upon his words, when he had, on a former night, spoken of dreadful personal animosity; and the Noble Lord adverted to this, as if he (Wellesley) had been desirous of sheltering himself under the explanation given of his words, though his Noble Friend had distinctly stated, that he had no authority whatever for that explanation. His Noble Friend appeared to have said (and his good opinion he certainly valued most highly), that the words had probably dropped from him incidentally, and that they were not entitled to be considered of so much importance as if they had been spoken directly, but his Noble Friend was too accurate, surely, to have said that he had spoken inadvertently or unadvisedly. He had been prevented from going into the details of this subject, lest he should excite irritation; and that he had rightly judged upon that point, the speech of the Noble Lord clearly proved. He had, on a former day, refrained from entering into any explanation, that he might not revive the dreadful personal animosity which he had met with in the course of these proceedings. This, he declared upon his honour, he had stated perfectly advisedly, and when he did so, he had even thought that the Noble Lords avowed the fact. A Noble Earl (Liverpool) against whom he had certainly no personal animosity, had on that day disavowed any such feelings. Now all he could say was, that if the Noble Lords disclaimed any personal animosity, he was bound, in a parliamentary sense, to suppose that he was mistaken. He would now, however, state to their Lordships the grounds upon which he had considered the obstacle as standing on that, and the reasons why he thought that personal animosity had been, in part, at least, the cause of the existence of that obstacle. The first object which he, and his Honorable Friend who had acted with him on that occasion, proposed to themselves, was to ascertain the agreement of men of all parties in certain leading principles which should constitute the basis of the Administration, without expecting an agreement on all other less important points, which might be left for future discussion and arrangement; but the great principles they thought ought to be previously settled. With this view of the subject, they had submitted such leading principles to different parties. He (Wellesley) had submitted them to the Noble Lords near him, (Grenville and Grey), and his Honorable Friend to whom he had alluded, had laid them before the Noble Lords opposite. He would now read the propositions, and the answers, and leave it to the House to judge whether or not he was unfounded in his charge; and whether he deserved the lofty rebuke of the Noble Lord who spoke last. He had then submitted to the Noble Lords near him, whether they found any insurmountable obstacles to form part of an Administration formed upon the following great leading principles:—First, That the laws relative to the Catholics should be taken into immediate consideration, with a view to conciliatory measures. Secondly, That the war in the Peninsula should be prosecuted on a scale of adequate vigor. The answer he received from the Noble Lords was, that in such a moment as the present they were ready to enter, with the utmost frankness, into the consideration of what arrangement could be formed, so as best to meet the exigencies of the crisis; and that no personal feeling should prevent their affording every facility to the accomplishment of the great object in view. This was sufficient for his present purpose. The same proposition had been made to the Noble Lords opposite, and the question put to them in nearly the same terms, by his Right Honorable Friend. They had been asked, whether they felt any disposition to form part of an Administration formed on the above principles. The answer received from the Noble Lord opposite, (Liverpool, we believe,) was "that he had consulted his Colleagues, and that they did not think it necessary to consider the principles stated in the proposition, as they were all resolved, after what had recently passed, not to be Members of any Administration formed by Lord Wellesley." *(Loud cries of hear, hear, and laughter.)* Another Noble Lord, having stated the strong repugnance to have Lord Wellesley at the head of the Administration, thought it enough to refer to the answer of Lord Liverpool, as it was not necessary to enter farther into the discussion of a matter of personal feeling. *(Hear, hear, and laughter.)* Now he did not mean to accuse the Noble Lords of any thing dishonourable. Personal feelings might perhaps be justified; but surely, after this, nobody could be surprised that it appeared to him, that this answer had been dictated by a feeling of personal animosity. If the Noble Lord disclaimed any such animosity, God forbid that he should attempt to contradict that in any unparliamentary way; but their Lordships he hoped, would do him the justice to allow, that he had proved sufficient to shew that he did not deserve the rebuke of the Noble Lord, whom he had been accustomed to call his Noble Friend. But really it was somewhat difficult for him to call him so now, after he had represented him as shifting and shirking, and wishing to shelter himself under apologies made by others. Their Lordships would now judge whether he had not sufficient grounds both for his opinion and his conduct. As to what the Noble Lord said, of saying in other places what was not said here, it might be sometimes necessary and proper to say elsewhere what it would not be fitting to say here. But if the Noble Lord would point out to him any thing which he had said elsewhere, and which it would be proper to state here, he was perfectly ready to satisfy the Noble Lord in that respect.

Lord Harrowby regretted that he was under the necessity of troubling the House with any opinion of his: but he had been too strongly called on to allow of his remaining completely silent. He protested against the charge of personal animosity. He could have felt none; he would have felt, that to desert the charge of the country on such a ground would have been a breach of duty. But he could not conceive, how personal animosity was to be implied in the wish not to form an Administration under the Noble Marquis (Wellesley). Were the offers made to the Noble Lord on the part of Administration, by the authority of the Prince Regent, a mark of personal animosity? When, on the morning of Thursday, after the notice was given of a motion in another House, a letter was sent by his Noble Friend, (Liverpool); was it extremely encouraging to the spirit of an amicable negociation, to know that it was to be exposed to the public in all its steps? If it was thought by the Noble Marquis (Wellesley), due to his reputation to publish a part of the negociation, why not publish all the rest? In a day or two after, there appeared a paper containing a statement of circumstances relating to the opinions of the Noble Marquis (Wellesley). Was their any appearance of personal animosity, when after the appearance of that paper, proposals were still made to the Noble Marquis to take a part in the Administration? One would almost think that he wished to make it impossible for himself to become a Member of any Administration, in which he (Lord Harrowby) and his friends were, by making it disgraceful to them and to himself, to join together under any circumstances. Was it not disgraceful to them all, to publish a declaration, that none of them were able to act with him,—that none of them were fit to act with him,—that they were all incapable? The statement even went so far as to say, that this contradiction and difficulty had been going on for the entire two years during which the Noble Marquis was in office. This was strange. He (Lord Harrowby) had nothing for it, but to think that he had been in a dream for these two years, when he thought himself and his friends to have been acting in absolute union with that Noble Lord, (Wellesley), and agreeing with him most fully in act and opinion. But this—even this was not all; this might have been of little moment; every public man was liable to meet this, when confidence was forgotten; but it was painful when done by one's family friend. But this was not all. Was that the moment for such conduct—the moment when the country had lost the man whom they were all proud to acknowledge as the life and spirit of their Administration? Must not the impression have been, that the attack at that moment on the character of his late Right Honorable Friend (Mr. Perceval), was most personal and disingenuous? *(Hear, from the Ministry)*—an attack on that man of unimpeachable integrity and excellence,—him who had never wanted defence in the eyes of those who knew his value best,—and that this attack should come at the moment when they were but just recovering from the shock of his untimely loss? All this roused, not personal animosity, but those feelings which must make it impossible to join in a Cabinet formed by Lord Wellesley. He (Lord Harrowby) was not one who could have felt inclined to protract their tenure of office, or protract the difficulties of the country, after the address of the House of Commons: but having received the commands of the Prince Regent, to undertake the government of the country, he and his friends must comply. They hoped for the support of Parliament, and that of the country; and on such assistance they were ready to do their duty.

Lord WELLESLEY had listened to the entire speech of the Noble Lord (Harrowby) with perfect attention, and the result was, that his previous assertions had been proved by every word that fell from that Noble Lord (Harrowby). His whole speech had proved the existence of a feeling, which he (Lord Wellesley) would not now call personal animosity, as he had expressly stated he should not, as soon as any Noble Lord distinctly said, that his motives were not of that nature. He (Lord Wellesley) would not dwell any longer, then, upon the feeling or the dislike, or the displeasure, or whatever else it was to be called, which produced such peculiar effects. But there was one imputation, which, if that Noble Lord stated, he was bound to state it direct, as a positive, plain, authentic charge. As to publishing the statement in question, at the peculiar moment at which it appeared, the Noble Lord (Harrowby) ought not to have stated,—ought not to have presumed to state—he (Lord Wellesley) used the word in its strongest sense—ought not to have presumed to state the publication as by his (Lord Wellesley's) authority, without perfect knowledge that it was so. Now what was the fact? On the day on which he (Lord Wellesley) first requested leave of the Prince Regent to resign office—a request which he received with the graciousness and benignity which is so peculiar to himself—he commanded him (Lord Wellesley) to have an interview with the Lord-Chancellor. To that Noble Lord,—and there was not a man in that House of higher and purer honour,—he (Lord Wellesley) stated in the course of the conference, what he conceived to have been the ungenerous, or at least the unmannerly conduct of the late Minister, who had, on his previous request to resign, gone three times to the Prince Regent, entreating the Prince to appoint a successor to him. He (Lord Wellesley) then said, that if Mr. Perceval had plainly told what he had done, he should have felt it rather an obligation, as he was anxious to resign. The Noble Lord on the woolsack was allowed to state this conversation to Mr. Perceval; but he declined it, as he (Lord Wellesley) was leaving office and it could have no other purpose than to irritate unnecessarily. There were many reasons for his wishing to resign, beside the prominent ones, which were already public. He had long before wished to resign, but the vilest calumnies were circulated on the subject. He was charged with extravagant ambition; he was charged with bargaining for more power. This was all calumny. He had simply asked leave to resign. His opinions on the subject had been freely and openly given; they were taken down by his friends, for their own information, just as they were delivered in the warmth and freedom of conversation. He had been applied to for leave to publish the statement in question. To this he had always given a positive refusal. He was horror-struck when he saw it in print, and peculiarly at the moment in which it appeared. He declared that he would have given any money to have suppressed it. The paper was not his. It might be a trifling thing to talk of the language of such a document but it was not the language which he would have used in a paper intended for the public eye; and this at a moment when the public had lost a man of the most irreproachable character, of the most perfect integrity, of the mildest heart, of the most amiable qualities—full of every private virtue. But all this did not make it necessary that he (Lord Wellesley) should acknowledge him to be possessed of that power and frame of mind which marks out a man for the conduct of great public concerns. It could be no insult to any man, to say that he was not qualified for the high situations of a State. The Noble Lord opposite (Lord Liverpool) was doubtless honorable and meritorious; but he could not bring himself at present, at least to allow that he was the best possible First Lord of the Treasury. But in that horrid transaction which deprived the country of so excellent a man, he (Lord Wellesley) felt in common with the country, the horror and regret which such an act must excite; at once a stain on its character, and a great public misfortune. He lamented as much as any man, the severe loss which the country, and his friends had felt in the death of one, whose blameless life, whose purity of character, and whose fall in the service of his country, threw around his memory something of the splendour and sanctity of a martyr. He assured Noble Lords, that he felt this national calamity as strongly even as any of those who had been so long honoured by his private friendship *(Hear, hear)*.

The Noble Lord (Harrowby) had seemed surprised on the allusion to differences of opinion in the Cabinet. He (Lord Wellesley) could not help being a little surprised in his turn, for he thought, that on some occasions he had unfortunately been obliged to give pretty ample evidence of his want of acquiescence. The Noble Lords reminded him of a story of a Councellor in India, who was supposed never to be in earnest till he flung an inkstand at the Governor-General. *(Hear and laughing.)* He (Lord Wellesley) knew instances enough where they had differed pretty stoutly; but if he got among them again, he would amend his error on that point *(Laughing)* But there was no imaginable disrespect intended, by the statement, to the memory of Mr. Perceval. It was in Mr. Perceval's hands, during his life; and the publication occurred at that unhappy moment entirely without his knowledge or authority. The Publication of the correspondence had been made another charge: but if this was wrong, it was certainly through his own error. He had thought it a common thing,—a thing perfectly usual on such occasions,—and in some degree due to himself, and due to the country, who were naturally anxious to understand the steps which had been taken to give them a Government. The history of the explanatory letter was a very simple one. The Noble Lord opposite (Liverpool) had terminated this letter, in, as he supposed, the usual good humoured manner of his correspondence, by saying, you need not send any answer *(A laugh.)* But the letter was expressly an explanation of what went before, and it was desired to be added to the correspondence. He (Lord Wellesley) thought that it was, as it had been well described in another place, somewhat of a controversial nature, *(a laugh)*—and he added his own explanation of course. The charge of delaying the publication was singular. In fact, the Noble Lord (Liverpool) had published this same explanatory letter some hours before the discussion which was to take place in another House upon the subject and some hours before the publication of his (Lord Wellesley's) answer, so that in fact, the complaint of publication should have come from him. He was sorry to trouble the House with those details, for, compared with the great matters which were concerned, those were trivial things, but they were necessary to prove the existence of that personal feeling to which he was no longer to give the name of animosity.

Lord HARROWBY must be permitted to say, that by the disavowal of the publication, of which so much had been said, the Noble Marquis (Wellesley) had relieved his mind of a most unpleasant burthen; one of the circumstances which had peculiarly induced him to acquiesce in his former opinion was, that after the publication, no contradiction, or immediate disavowal of authority, had appeared on the part of that Noble Lord.

Lord WELLESLEY was happy to find he had succeeded in relieving the mind of the Noble Lord (Harrowby) from any burthen which it found painful.

(See Supplement.)

BATAVIA:

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

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Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1813.

LONDON, August 22.

etters and papers were received yes-ay from America to the 12th ult. by h it appears, that the war is begun een Great Britain and that country. subjoin extracts of letters from New k and from Halifax; which will serve iew the extent and nature of the war-pursued on the other side of the ntic, as well as the various opinions tained on the subject:—

"HALIFAX, July 19, 1812.

Three days ago the Colibri arrived New York (where she went as a flag uce,) with Mr. Foster and Colonel lay; the Atalanta, which was going s the Colibri was coming in, has been red back, and sails to-morrow with Minister, Colonel Barclay, General lis, and Sir James Cockburn, the Ge of Bermuda, for England: the bri had four days passage. An Act of gress has passed, allowing packets to ingress and egress until the 1st of ember next. The Atalanta arrived five ago from Bermuda with the May which had been brought there in the ca. Captain Hickey did not hear of the until he arrived here; he had been so nate, however, as to capture, under orders in Council, a Salem ship, from a Vechia, and in company with the rriere, a brig from Rochelle.

Since my last the Spartan has arrived Quebec, and sailed on a cruize six ago; already she has sent in two s, one from Lisbon with salt; the from Gibraltar, with wines, opium, nts, and Merino wool, together with 00 dollars, which are on board the tan: the Maidstone sails this after-for the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. cruizers are making prizes very fast; Plumper has captured eleven, and let all go, taking out of them 23,000 ars; we are getting all their vessels ing from Spain and Portugal with ie. The Emulous took 36,000 dollars of one ship which she has sent in; captured four others, one from Ha-nah, with sugar, molasses and coffee, ey are, I believe, in the offing. The ca has sent in a ship from Lisbon to York, of I suppose 500 tons, and pered; she is well known at Liverpool, e Oronoke; the Civita Vechia ship kewise a very fine one.

Five days ago the Africa, Belvidera, non, Æolus, and Guerriere were off York, where I hope they will fall in Commodore Rogers and his squad-

July 20.

The Emulous has just anchored, with 0 dollars, which they have taken American prizes: eight laden square ed vessels are likewise coming up the bour, prizes to her. The whole coast n Canso to Cape Sable is lined with ateers, and have just this moment nt, that the Brandy schooner, which I patched this day week to Quebec, was tured a day or two after, and sent in to tm.

Several people have come to town to who have been captured in coasting ft, and put on shore by the privateers. Governor puts a serjeant and 12 men the Hunter, and sends her off the bour to-morrow. A privateer was bold ugh to-day to go into Jeddore.

By Maidstone, we learn that several ates are coming here.

The Spartan the other day captured burnt an American privateer. By the advices from New York, there was one privateer fitting out at that port, none that we hear of from Boston; from Salem and Marblehead, a num-of small ones have been sent out.

ract of a Letter, dated Halifax, July 20, 1812.

"This will go by the Atalanta sloop of , and in her Mr. Foster, our late Am-ador to the States. He declared yes-y they had not recruited more than 0 men for their regular army. I be-e this pretty correct. I believe, too, Massachusetts, and some other States, not allow their militia to march out of r States, except to repel invasion; but the same time they are fitting out every ng that can swim for privateers,—to say wards of 100 are now at sea, is speaking hin bounds; and that the cruizers on this station alone have already taken and destroyed upwards of 60 of their ships, equally so. The Shannon, with Captain Brooks, senior officer: the Africa, Guerriere, Eolus, and Belvedera, are looking out for Commodore Rogers; the Maidstone, (our old friend Captain Burdett) with the Spartan, Indian, Plumper, Colibri, and Juniper, are in the bay of Fundy, to bring out nearly 100 sail of ships for England; the Goree, Morgiana, Recruit, Ringdove, Breame, Chub, Paz, &c. are cruizing somewhere. We have nearly 30 prizes in port, none less than a brig of 150 tons; their cargoes—fruit, wines, (from Champaigne to humble Malaga,) marble, silks, oil, brandy, feathers, salt, &c. I must suddenly break off to attend the Admiral, who you will be quite glad to learn, is rapidly making a large fortune: 130,000 dollars have been taken out of the vessels destroyed."

Extract of another Letter, same date.

"Hundreds of these vessels sailed with flour, &c. and now returning with salt and dollars from Spain and Portugal; so that our armies get fed, and we finger the cash. Emulous, Plumper, and Spartan, arrived last night with a vast quantity of dollars on board, taken from vessels of this description. There is scarcely a prize that does not produce one or two Englishmen. The Americans have upwards of an hundred privateers at sea—they sail fast—frequently go into out harbours and as often in sight of our light-houses. They have done much damage. Among other captures, they have taken the arms, with ordnance stores, 1200 stand of arms, and clothing for the 104th regiment. A transport ship is now in sight from the West Indies, bound to Quebec, with 200 soldiers on board, of the Royals. She has been taken by the Essex American frigate, and ransomed for 7000 dollars."

Extract of a Letter, dated New York, July 8, 1812.

"The war is extremely unpopular in the United States; so much so, that a certain change is looked for in this Government at the next election. The eastern have already manifested a strong disposition to resist the general Government, by refusing to place their Militia at its disposal; nor will they grant the territory demanded by the general Government for military purpose.

"I send you a complete file of newspapers, containing all the laws that have been passed subsequent to the declaration of war. You will perceive that our duties have been doubled, but every article has risen more in proportion, as the scarcity of supplies will be great. Our direct taxes (for war taxes) have not been laid, as the Government wish to save their popularity as long as possible; salt, therefore, remains free of duty; and Congress is likely to adjourn very soon, to meet again in November; before which time, I do not think that any thing will be done with the taxes, as both Houses lend a deaf ear to the calls of the Treasury, although the deficit is already great, and the new duties will be small in amount, owing to the loss of trade; nor is the loan half filled, and monied men have no confidence to subscribe to it, on the contrary, they are drawing back, and prefer sacrificing the first instalment, (12½ per cent), rather than pay up what is subscribed for it. You may easily form your opinion from all this of the prospects our Government have for continuing the war. I believe they will readily catch at a fair opportunity now, to put things on their former footing, particularly if the Orders in Council should be repealed, which I hope will be the case very soon. In the interim, we are reduced to a very passive state, as all business is at an end."

We do not know that it is worth our while to copy all the Acts of the American Congress, preparatory to hostilities with England; as the war itself, if it continues, will swallow up all subordinate measures of enmity; and if peace be resumed, these acts must also become abortive or null. The strongest of them is one of the 6th of July, entitled "An Act to prohibit American vessels from proceeding to, or trading with, the enemies of the United States, and for other purposes."

Yesterday the following was posted at Lloyd's:—

"It was known at New York on the 7th of July, that the Jamaica fleet would sail on the 15th. The Essex frigate sailed from New York on the 2d of July. The John Adams frigate, and Nautilus brig, sailed from Boston on the 4th of July. Several privateers were ready for sea at Baltimore on the 28th of June; and a number of privateers were fitting out at New York on the 27th June."

AMERICA.

By a Swedish vessel we have advices from New York to the 11th ult. which is two days later than those by the Pacific. Nothing had been heard from Washington as to the determination of Government in consequence of the British concession with regard to the orders in Council; but it was then said, that the question of the impressment of American seamen had become a prominent feature in the discussion on the conduct of Great Britain among the Executive Authorities, and that Mr. Madison had declared, that he would rather forfeit his existence than submit to conciliation, until this point of difference was arranged.

One of the American licensed vessels from hence, named the Concord, has been detained and carried into Halifax, on the alledged ground, that at the time the licences were granted, the British Ministry were unacquainted with the declaration of war by the United States.

About 21 ships, laden with corn, under licences from Mr. Foster, had sailed from the Republic, destined to Cadiz and Lisbon. Our letters from Philadelphia mention, that the flags of the Portuguese and Spaniards had been acknowledged as neutral by the American Government.

Halifax,—July 31.

The Legislative Assemblies of Canada and Nova Scotia have been opened by the respective Governors of these provinces, who recommended that the most prompt measures should be taken for their defence.

Montreal,—July 11.

We understand that the British settlers in the townships on the lines of Vermont and New Hampshire, have held a Council with their American neighbours, and have solemnly agreed not to make any aggression upon each other. In the event of individuals committing any outrages, by plundering, &c. the offenders are to be delivered to either party as prisoners.

The Chiefs of several Indian tribes have offered their services to the Governor General; but he commanded them to return peaceably to their homes, and not to raise the hatchet without orders.

We copy the following article from an American paper of July 29:—Yesterday Colonel Hamilton, the Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the Southern Department of the United States, embarked with his family in the cartel Friends, captain Hipkins, for England. His departure was viewed by the citizens of all parties with emotions of sincere regret. It is a truth, and ought to be recorded to the eternal honour of this gentleman, that while he publicly manifested on all occasions so inflexible fidelity and attachment to his own Government, (that Government which has dealt out to us an overflowing measure of injury), such were the sterling virtues of his heart, and his social and conciliating manners in his general intercourse with citizens, that he acquired universal esteem and respect among them. His private virtues prevented the disagreeable retrospects of his public functions. During a residence of 22 years in this place, his life has been one series of benevolence and friendly offices; and now, though parted from them, the citizens of Norfolk will still cherish him in their hearts."

Some uneasiness has been excited in the United States, since the declaration of war against this country, on account of the deficiency of flints for musketry. Committees were formed in several States to search for flint stones; but they proved unsuccessful. Drs. Mitchell and Pendergrast have at length discovered, that it is abundant near Schorley mountain in new Jersey, and in the neighbourhood of several towns in Pennsylvania. In their report, dated Aug. 2, they state, that "the same subject gave great uneasiness to their predecessors in 1776; and that on the day of the declaration of American independence, Congress was occupied in deliberating upon this very subject." For some time after the restoration of peace, an abundant supply was obtained from France, and subsequently from England, until the passing of the non-importation law, when the supply was reduced. Since the 18th June, (when war was declared), imported flints had increased from two to twenty dollars per thousand.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BALTIMORE, JULY 28.

"Last night and this morning our city has been again under mob-government, the most disgraceful that ever visited any city except Paris in the commencement of the French Revolution. Yesterday morning the *Federal Republican* was again published from No. 45, South Charles-street, which contained some severe reflections against our police and the Democratic party, which they did not relish, and an immediate attack was meditated against the premises. The proprietors being apprised of it, collected about twenty of their friends, and put the house in a state of defence. General Lee, of Virginia, was the Commander-in-Chief in the house: with him were Captains Murray and Lingen, of the United States' Army. Things were in this state, when the mob began to assemble at night, and when their numbers were deemed sufficiently powerful, they began by breaking the windows. They then attempted to break open the door, when the Commander of the Garrison within told them to desist, or they would be fired upon. This seemed to have no effect, and after a great deal of forbearance on the part of the garrison, they commenced firing, and one of the mob-leaders was shot through the heart and died instantaneously; one other shot in the groin; another received four balls in his side from a blunderbuss; and a fourth severely wounded; two of the three it is expected will die. After this repulse the mob procured a 4-pound cannon, had it well charged, placed it before the house, and one of them stood ready with a lighted match to fire it as occasion might require, but fortunately it was not done. In the mean time the militia were called out, but the mob would not disperse and insisted upon the surrender of the garrison, that they might wreak their bloody vengeance on the men who had killed one of their chiefs, and this they adhered to until nine o'clock this morning. At last the garrison agreed to give themselves up to the military, and they were marched down Market-street, and from thence to jail, where they now are. I hear that an attack will be made on the jail this night to force them out, and execute vengeance on them. Our Police are not worth a straw; they are really afraid to act. In the early part of this business, Sam. Hoffman, a son of old Peter Hoffman, was sent by General Lee from the garrison to propose terms. He was taken by the mob and very much beaten; and they went so far as to get a halter round his neck, and actually going to hang him to the first lamp post they came to. He was fortunately rescued, after spending a night in the watch-house.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 30.

Most horrible Butchery and Murder.

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, dated on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

"The Gentlemen referred to in my letter of yesterday, preferred remaining in prison to being bailed out, under assurances of protection from the constituted authorities. A regiment of infantry, a company of artillery, and certain troopers were ordered out. A detachment of the mob surrounded the escort of the gentlemen to the jail, wounded several of them with stones as they were marching along the streets, and struck several others as they ascended the steps, while the greatest part of them continued about and in the house of Mr. Wagner, destroying the furniture and the internal work of the building, throughout the day, without the least molestation.

"After dinner I walked out to Howard's Park opposite the gaol, which was surrounded by a large concourse of people. Brigadier-General Stricker and the Mayor were walking about apparently unconcerned. The constant cry of the mob was "blood for blood." No military appeared, although detachments were paraded in turn, *which a little before sun-set were ordered to be dismissed* as *being unnecessary;* and, within an hour from that time, the mob, without resistance, entered the gaol, and forced the door of the apartment which contained the gentlemen. Mr.

Daniel Murray presented himself before them with pistols, and they drew back—the gentlemen then rushed forward, and many of them succeeded in effecting their escape unhurt. General Lingan was inhumanly murdered, and several were desparately wounded. Mr. John Thompson, beaten to a mummy—one of his arms broken in two places, and two deep indentures in his right cheek, continues barely to exist. Gen. Lee with a fractured skull, was taken to the hospital, but it is hoped he will survive his wound, as well as Mr. George Winchester, and another gentleman, who were terribly beaten. I have heard of none others much injured. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Hanson put his head out of the window, and proclaimed, that they were treacherously sent there to be murdered.

"General Lingen is the idol of Montgomery, and serious consequences are apprehended to result from this murder. It was reported yesterday morning, that an express had gone to Montgomery for an escort of 600 horse; and considering that their General, a Member of the Legislature and several of their most distinguished citizens, were in imminent peril, it is impossible to predict the consequence of these excitements.

"Mr. Thompson was taken about in a cart last night; and this morning, at half-past nine, if he be alive, is to be tarred and feathered, and paraded through the streets; to prevent which I can hear of no measures taken. Trumpets have been blowing, and at length about half a troop of horse, a company of artillery without uniform, and a company of infantry without either uniform or arms, have appeared, and it is said are going out for exercise on the commons.

The following official acts for softening the horrors of war will be gratefully received by the friends of humanity:—

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Coate Sherbrooke, K. B. Lieutenant-General, Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Provinces of Nova Scotia, &c.

"Whereas every species of predatory warfare carried on against defenceless inhabitants living on the shores of the United States, contiguous to this province and New Brunswick can answer no good purpose, and will greatly distress individuals; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to order and direct all his Majesty's subjects under my Government, to abstain from molesting the inhabitants living on the shores of the United States, contiguous to this Province and New Brunswick; and on no account to molest the goods or unarmed coasting vessels belonging to defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers, so long as they shall abstain on their part from any act of hostility and molestation towards the inhabitants of this province and New Brunswick who are in similar situations: It is therefore my wish and desire, that the subjects of the United States, living on their frontiers, may pursue in peace their usual and accustomed trade and occupations without molestation, so long as they shall act in a similar way towards the inhabitants of this Province and New Brunswick. And I do hereby order and command all his Majesty's subjects within my jurisdiction to govern themselves accordingly until further orders.

"Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this 3d day of July, 1812, in the 52d year of his Majesty's Reign.

J. C. Sherbrooke.

"By his Excellency's command,

"B. H. Cogswell."

"Having understood that the inhabitants of Eastport have manifested a disposition to avoid hostilities with the subjects of Great Britain, it is hereby made known to them and to all concerned, that from a wish to discourage as far as possible every species of depredatory warfare which can only have a tendency to distress private individuals, we have respectively issued orders to the naval and land forces to respect the persons and property of the inhabitants of Eastport, so long as they shall carry on their usual and accustomed trade and intercourse with any part of these Provinces, and abstain from acts of hostility and molestation towards the inhabitants hereof and their property; nor shall this system of perfect neutrality towards Eastport be departed from without due and timely notice being previously given to the inhabitants thereof.

"Given under our hands at Halifax, this third day of July, 1812.

J. C. Sherbrooke, Lt. Gen. Com.

H. Sawbey, Vice-Admiral."

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, May 27.

The following official information has been addressed to the public:—

"Yesterday arrived in this capital, Lieutenant Colonel Don Juan de Rademaker, in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal. He was received at the Quay by one of the Aide-de-Camps of the Superior Government, & conducted to the palace in the citadel, where suitable apartments had already been provided for him. At 7 in the evening he was visited by the Secretary of State, who announced to him that the Government would give him audience in their Hall of Dispatches. The Envoy immediately repaired thither, and was received with the greatest demonstration of respect and esteem. His powers having been recognized, and the sitting being opened, he set forth, that the view of his Royal Highness had no other object but solidly to re-establish the relations of peace, friendship, and good understanding between both territories: that for this purpose his Royal Highness had already given orders to D. Diego de Sousa to retire with his whole army, and that without loss of time, to the Portuguese frontier:—that he supposed him to be already on his march, as he had sent him his Royal Highness' dispatches a week ago:—and that, for the purpose of settling and sanctioning the terms of negociation, he demanded, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that hostilities should cease between the two nations, and that the retreat of the Portuguese to their territory should meet with no interruption. At the same time he presented a letter from the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, at the Court of his Royal Highness, in which he offered the mediation and guarantee of the King of Great Britain, for the confirmation and maintenance of the treaty which should be agreed upon. The Government faithful to its principles, and in order to give a positive proof that the victorious arms of the country have no other object but to humble the pride of the tyrants, and to defend with honour the liberty and civil independence of the United Provinces of the river Plate, have agreed to grant the armistice, and to order our troops to retire from the Portuguese territory, while the negociation is carrying on, and till the treaty is ratified, by the intervention of the respective authorities, with which it will immediately acquaint the people, for their information and satisfaction.

"FELISIANO ANTONIO CHIELANNA.
"JUAN MARTIN DE PUEYRREDON.
"BERNARDINO RIBAFAVIA.
"NICOLAS HERRERA, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, May 22, 1812.

[*There are many private letters to the same purport as the above official document, which it is unnecessary to insert. We subjoin the following as containing information upon other topics.*]

BUENOS AYRES, May 28.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"We have effected some sales for you, but we fear the prices we have obtained will not give you satisfaction. We, however, considered it more prudent to accept them, than to hold your goods both on account of the very depressed state of our markets, and the very gloomy aspect of politics in this country. The latter, we are happy to add, has changed very much in the last two days, in consequence of the arrival of a Portuguese Minister to this Government to conclude a peace with them, which has actually taken place this day; and as it is supposed here that the British influence at the Portuguese Court has been the cause of this embassy, there has been the most sudden change in the opinion of the people: they now speak warmly in favour of the English, who two days ago durst scarcely shew themselves in the streets. We hope this may be beneficial to our trade, which is much depressed, and now glutted with your manufactures from the recent arrivals from Brazil; at any rate, it relieves us from the painful anxiety we have been in for considerable time, for the safety of our persons, and the great property in our hands."

COUNTERFEIT BANK TOKENS.

A CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

An extraordinary discovery was made at Doncaster on Friday last:—A small box, which had been brought by the Sheffield Mail from Birmingham, and which was directed, "*Mr. J. Bull's Head, Doncaster,*" was called for at the Angel Inn by a recruiting Serjeant, who said that it belonged to his Officer, Lieut. Jones, of the 7th Foot (Fusileers), who has been for some time in Doncaster on the recruiting service. The book-keeper, however, refused to deliver the box until the owner himself came to claim it—and the Serjeant, in consequence, went to the Lieutenant's lodgings, to bring him for that purpose.—During his absence, it occurred to the book-keeper that the box contained base money; he communicated his suspicions to Mr. Morley, the Mayor of Doncaster, who instructed him to return to the Coach-office, and, if Lieutenant Jones should in person demand his property, to give it to him. The Lieutenant soon made his appearance at the Coach-office, accompanied by the Serjeant; and having declared that the box belonged to him, and having paid the carriage, was allowed by the book-keeper to take it away; he was, however, watched by some constables. It appears that he gave the box to the Serjeant to carry; but, instead of proceeding to the Lieutenant's lodgings, he and the Serjeant walked together up a street leading in a different direction. After some time, the Serjeant went forward at a more rapid pace than the Lieut. who was accosted by a constable, and at his request went with him to the Mayor's Office. When the charge was intimated to him, he positively denied that there was the least foundation for it; and the Mayor and Peace Officers accompanied him to his lodgings, which were searched, but nothing of a suspicious nature being discovered, the Lieutenant was immediately set at liberty. Soon after, however, one of the constables was sent in quest of the Serjeant. Having obtained information of the course which he had taken, the constable followed, when, to his great surprise, he beheld Lieutenant Jones, who was about a hundred yards before him, enter a small ale-house (called *The Star*) in the suburbs of the town. The constable rushed forward, and just as he was going into the first door of the house, saw the Lieutenant going out of the back door, with the box under his arm, which he had the instant before taken from the Serjeant. Both Lieutenant and Serjeant were immediately secured, and underwent an examination. The box was opened in the presence of the Magistrates, and found to contain a dozen of counterfeit five shillings and six penny Bank tokens, and two dozen of counterfeit three shilling Bank tokens, admirably executed. The Lieutenant, on this exposure, disclaimed all knowledge of the box, stating that he had expected a box from Birmingham similarly directed, containing a set of regimental buttons; and that imagining the box then produced to be the box which he expected, he had erroneously claimed it as his property. Both the Lieutenant and serjeant were committed for re-examination. On Saturday, lieutenant Jones was found to be too ill to bear removal from the jail; but on Monday he was again brought before the Magistrates; and being unable satisfactorily to account for the possession of the counterfeit tokens, he was fined in the full penalty of 5l. for each counterfeit token found in his possession. Two days have been allowed him for the payment of the 1801. fine thus incurred; and in default of payment at the expiration of that period, he will, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, be imprisoned for three Months.—The Lieutenant is at present in the private custody of the Gaoler of Doncaster.—There being no proofs that the serjeant was privy to the transaction, he was discharged.

ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH POLICE.

A merchant of high respectability in Bourdeaux had occasion to visit the metropolis upon commercial business, carrying with him bills and money to a very large amount. On his arrival at the gates of Paris, a genteel looking man opened the door of his carriage, and addressed him to this effect:—"Sir, I have been waiting upon you for some time; according to my notes you were to arrive at this hour; and your person, carriage, and your portmanteau, exactly answering the description I hold in my hand, you will permit me to have the honour of conducting you to Monsieur De Sartine." The gentleman, astonished and alarmed at this interruption, and still more so at hearing the name of the Lieutenant of Police mentioned, demanded to know what Monsieur De Sartine wanted with him; adding at the same time, that he never had committed any offence against the laws, and that he could have no right to interrupt or detain him. The messenger declared himself perfectly ignorant of the cause of the detention; stating at the same time, that when he had conducted him to Mons. De Sartine, he should have executed his orders, which were merely ministerial. After some further explanations, the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him to the hotel of the Lieutenant of Police. Mons. De Sartine received him with great politeness; and after requesting him to be seated, to his great astonishment he described his portmanteau, and told him the exact sum in bills and specie which he had brought with him to Paris, and where he was to lodge, his usual time of going to bed, and a number of other circumstances, which the gentleman had conceived could only be known to himself.—Monsieur De Sartine having excited attention, put this extraordi question to him—"Sir, are you a ma courage?"—The gentleman, still mor tonished at the singularity of such an i rogatory, demanded the reason wh put such a strange question, adding a same time that no man ever doubte courage.—Mons. De Sartine replie "Sir, you are to be robbed and mur this night!—If you are a man of cou you must go to your hotel, and ret rest at the usual hour: but be careful you do not fall asleep; neither will proper for you to look under your b into any of the closets which are in bed-chamber (which he so accurately scribed);—you must place your port teau in its usual situation, near your and discover no suspicion;—leave remains to me. If, however, you d feel your courage sufficient to bear out, I will procure a person who shall sonate you and go to bed in your ste—After some farther explanation, convinced the gentleman that Mons Sartine's intelligence was accurate in particular, he refused to be personated formed an immediate resolution lite to follow the directions he had rece—He accordingly went to bed at his hour, which was eleven o'clock.—At past twelve (the time mentioned by M De Sartine) the door of the bed-cha burst open, and three men entered w dark lantern, daggers, and pistols.— gentleman, who, of course, was awake ceived one of them to be his own ser—They rifled his portmanteau undis ed, and settled the plan of putting to death.—The gentleman, hearing all and not knowing by what means he to be rescued, it may naturally be sup ed was under great perturbation of during such an awful interval of susp when at the moment the villains were paring to commit the horrid deed, police officers, acting under M. De tine's orders, who were concealed und bed, and in the closet, rushed out seized the offenders with the propert their possession, and in the act of pr ing to commit the murder. The c quence was, that the perpetration of atrocious deed was prevented, and cient evidence obtained to convict th fenders.—Mons. De Sartine's intellig enabled him to prevent this horrid off of robbery and murder,—which, bu the accuracy of the system, would p bly have been carried into execution.

BATAVIA:

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ADDITIONAL

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1813.

BATAVIA RACES.

FIRST SPRING MEETING,

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1813.

Plate of 150 Spanish Dollars, free for all Ponies carrying 7 stone, best of heats once round the Course

's Name.	Horses Name and Colour.	Colour of the Rider.	Weight Sto.	Weight lbs.	Heats. 1st.	Heats. 2nd.	Heats. 3d.	Remarks.
Stavers' ..	Black, *Black Joke*	Red	7	–	2	2		
ale's	Bay, *Haphazard*	Black & white .	7	–	4	3		
Chadwick's	Grey, *Soldier*	Green	7	–	1	1		
Hoogh's .	Bay, *Toba-Toba*	chocolate & blue	7	–	3	4		
enton's ...	Bay, *Five Per Cent*	Green	7	–	5	5		

epstakes of 20 Dollars each, with 150 Dollars from the Fund, best of heats once round the course, catch weight.

Hale's	Chesnut, *Mad Cap*	Black & white .	–	–	3	3	–	Bolted both heats.
haap's	Grey, *Brancalee* .	Black & white .	–	–	1	1		
Chadwick's	Grey, *Murder* ..	Pink and white.	–	–	2	2		

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1813.

rse of 400 Dollars, free for all Horses carrying 10 stone 7-lb. best of heats 2 miles.

Butler's ..	Grey, *Mercury* ..	Blue and white	10	7	2	drawn.
Grey's	Grey, *Calomel* ..	Purple & yellow	10	7	1	walked over.
Hale's	Grey, *Sulky*	White & black	10	7	distanced.	

rse of 200 Dollars, free for all Ponies carrying 9 stone, best of heats once round the Course.

Pennyfather's	Grey, *Haphazard*	Green and black	9	—	3	2
ale's	Chesnut, *Mad Cap*	Black and white	9	—	0	0
Watson's....	Bay, *Lightning*	Purple & yellow	9	—	2	3
Parson's	Brown, *Nabocklish*	Pink and black	9	—	1	1
Chadwick's..	Grey, *Soldier*	Green	9	Lost weight.		

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1813.

en Plate of 150 Spanish Dollars, free for all Ponies, catch-weight, the best of heats once round the Course.

Manderville's	Dun, *Joe*, ...		–	–	distanced,		
Hodgson's ..	Grey, *Pill-box*, ..	Black & white,	–	–	Do.		
Parsons' ..	Dun, *Small hopes*,	Blue and black,	–	–	Do.		
Chadwick's..	Dun, *Dick*, ...	....	–	–	1	1	–
Irwin's	Roan, *Moses*, ...	White, ...	–	–	distanced,		
Bryant's	Grey, *Rozinante*,	Blue and white,	–	–	Do.		

epstakes of 10 Dollars each, with 150 from the Fund, free for all Ponies, Gentlemen riding 10 stone, best of heats once round the course.

Brenton's ...	Bay, *5 per cent*, ..	....	10	–	2	2	–
t. Fuller's ...	Black, *Puzzlepin*,	....	10	–	3	drawn,	
r Butler's...	Grey, *Nosy*, ...	Purple & white,	10	–	[illegible]	3	–
t. Watson's .	Bay, *Lightning*, .	Purple & yellow,	10	–	1	1	–

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1813.

Ladies' Purse of 200 Spanish Dollars, free for all Ponies, Gentlemen riding 10 stone, the best of heats once round the course.

t. Parsons' ..	*Bay*, Nabocklish.	Blue and white	10	–	–	–	–	Distanced.
t. Watson's..	*Bay*, Lightning..	Green & yellow	10	–	–	–	–	Ditto.
t. Hale's	*Grey*, Fop	Purple & yellow	10	–	1	1	–	
t. Harrison's.	*Grey*, Rozinante .	Blue and white	10	–	–	–	–	Bolted.
t. Pringle's..	*Chesnut*, Ben	White	10	–	–	–	–	Distanced.
r Butler's....	*Bay*, Nosy	Pink and white	10	–	2	2	–	

A Purse of 200 Dollars, free for all beaten Ponies of the Week, catch-weight, the best of heats once round the Course.

t. Pennyfather's	*Grey*, Haphazard.	Blue and white	–	–	1	1	–	
ut. Hale's	*Chesnut*, Madcap.	Green & yellow	–	–	2	–	–	Bolted.
r. Brenton's....	*Bay*, Five per cent	Green	–	–	–	–	–	Ditto.
ut. Pringle's..	*Chesnut*, Ben	White	–	–	–	–	–	Distanced.

A Ball and Supper concluded the Sports of this Week, which were pursued with that ardour, and rked throughout with that skill and true knowledge of Racing, which only distinguishes the knowing ones" on the Turf.—A considerable number of horses were brought from all parts to blish their Fame on the first Batavia Race Course, and it was unanimously allowed that better been seldom seen.

On Friday Evening at 8 o'clock, a numerous and Brilliant party of all the Gay and Fashionables of the Presidency assembled at Gooning Saree, when dancing commenced and was continued till a late hour with the utmost spirit and conviviality.

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